WASHINGTON.

The Agricultural College Land-Grab in the Senate.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE COMMITTEES.

Fenton Still Conkling's Thorn in the Flesh.

POMEROY'S TEMPERANCE TACTICS.

Passage of the Naval Bill in the Hense in an Amended Form.

SON WAR SHIPS TO BE BUILT.

The Relative Merits of Navy and Private Ship Yards To Be Tested.

Boutwell Threatening Another Syndicate.

Nomination of Ex-Governor Orr as Minister to Russia and Judge Hunt as Justice of the Supreme Court.

LAND FOR FRENCH REFUGEES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1872. The Land Grab for Colleges in the Senate-Reconstruction of the Committees-

Magnanimity of the Democrats. A small group of Senators listened to Mr. Morrill of Vermont, this afternoon, as he read the printed slips of his argument in favor of granting more of the public lands to the agricultural colleges. But the real order of the day was the reconstruction of the committees, and the slate was changed half a dozen times to please individual whims. The democrats, who constitute a majority of the opposition, might have claimed every place tendered by the administration Senators, but they were magnanimous. Casserly retired from the Committee on Foreign Affairs to enable Schurz to rethere, and also from the Committee on Cus tom House Investigation to make a place there for Fenton, who will thus have a lamous chance to badger his enemies in the New York Custom House. Fenton will, however, have to leave the Committee on Finance, and the active Tipton will be transferred from the Committee on Pensions to that on the Levees of the Mississippi kiver. Last year, for the first time, an oppositio Senator was appointed Chairman of a committee that he might have the use of a committee room the conferences of his associates. For this rea con Carrett Davis was made Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and now Thurman is to coed him, while Casserly is to be Chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills. It is said that in one of these rooms there will be a supply of old Bourbon, but in the other nothing but ice water to drink. Windom finally took the Chairmanship of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, and Carpenter the Chairmanship of the Committee on Contingent Expenses. The other changes have already been given in this correspondence. It is not certain sowever, that the liberals will not decline to accept contions which they can only get by coating their

The Rill to Increase the Navy. Since the discussion on this bill day before yer erday the interest in it has increased. More in telligence has been brought to bear on the question. It was evident that members came in to-day, grammed and rammed to the muzzle with figure about live oak and iron, navy yards and private contracts. Among those who took prominent parts were Kerr, Coghlin, Potter, Randall, Cox, Itale, Scoffeld, Garfield, Shellaharger, Lynch, Archer and Beck. The question, as stated by Mr. Cox, was as to the mode of building and the number to be to the number. Mr. Cox's motion prevailed to reduce the number from ten to six, and to divide the experiment, as he called it, between the two modes; three to be built at the navy yards and three by private contract, guarded by the amendment of Mr. Randall as to models, a commission, Ac., and further guarded by the amendment of Mr. Garfield that no contract or order for con-struction should be made until full detailed estimates have been submitted to Congress and appropriations made therefor. These amendments added to the original bill, together with Mr. Hale's amendment as amended by Mr. Cox, finally passed, so that the bill goes to the Schate in the torm below :-

A bill to authorize the construction of six steam vessels of war and for other purposes.

That the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to construct six steam vessels of war, each carrying ten or more guns of large calibre, the built of iron or wood, as the Secretary may decide: and that \$3,000,000 be appropriated for that purpose out of any money in the Treasury hereafter to be appropriated; provided, that not less than three of said vessels shall be constructed in private yards in the United States under contract, and the models, plans, specifications and estimates for the aloresaid vessels shall be procured from mayal or civil marine architects, subject to public competition and for suitable stipulated rewards upon advertisement—all of which shall be submitted to a board of not less than five naval officers for approval and adoption, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. And after the models, plans, specifications and estimates, which may be a combination of the best features of any or all the plans submitted, or any one of them entire, have been approved and adopted by the aforesaid board and approved by the Secretary, he may proceed to contract, under proper advertisements, for the construction of the aforesaid vessels with the lowest and best bidder who will give proper security for the fatchful tuilliment of the contract in each case. The vessels to be built according to the models, plans, specifications and estimates approved by the aforesaid board.

This result was finally obtained by the votes of

This result was finally obtained by the votes of many who voted against the various amendments. In the finale even Scoffeld, Hale, Cox and Randali woted together for the six sloops; three to be built in the government yards and three by private contract, according to the conditions of Randali's and Garfield's amendments. The argumentation the good sense of the House, on the motion of Mr. Cox to reduce the number. He argued that it had been confessed that private contracts were vicious when unrestricted by legislation, and quoted Sc Seld and Coghin to prove it; also that the navy yards were prodigal and wasteand, be added, politically degenerate and corrupt in their management, and he quoted Mr. Hale for a part of this statement. Mr. Coghin, of California, representing the Mare Island Navy Yand, begged the House to allow all the work to be done in the government yards as a subsidy to tabor. Mrx Cox responded that at Brooklyn and other places hundreds were turned out after election to feel the keen edge of Winter and its priva tions and starvation. "God help such uncivil ser-vice!" exclaimed the member. The test vote was el to 50 for Mr. Cox's amendment. After that the veting was easy. Nearly all agreed that something should be done to aid and aggrandize the navy, some of the Western members, like Mr. Kerr, were not clear as to the necessity of an inreased nexy before an increased commerce. The result is we shall have six sloops—three of live oak sobbery of the Senate can overturn the wellarded restrictions thrown around this bill. If se restrictions are preserved we may look for a

generous rivalry between public and private shipbuilding, and the consequence will be a settlement of their respective merits. The Naval Bill in the Senate.

It is expected when the House bill providing for the construction of six war vessels comes up for consideration in the Senate it will be amended so as to include the original number, ten, one-half of which are to be constructed in private yards. The chairman of the Navai Committee in the Senate, Mr. Cragin, favors the larger number. He repre sents a constituency to be benefited by the passage

Another Syndicate Threatened. Boutwell has notified the Senate and House Committees that unless they legislate to the contrary he shall make arrangements for negotiating the remainder of the funded loan in Europe, by the aid of a syndicate or otherwise.

Probable Passage of the Internal Revenue Officers Reduction Bill. Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Committe on Ways and Means, expects to report the bill offered by Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, washing out the offices of assessor and assistant assessor and providing for the collection of internal revenue with stamps by collectors and deputy collectors to morrow. A joint resolution will also be offered suspending the operation of the bill passed at last session requiring the colection districts to be reduced to eighty, and the bill will pass, unless opposition more forminable than any yet developed presents itself.

A Side Blow at a Liberal Republican Chairman.

Mr. Blair, the liberal republican Chairman of the Claims Committee of the House, is to be struck at through his committee clerk and private secretary. Mr. Smith, late editor of a Michigan paper and correspondent for several liberal republican organs during the late campaign. It is charged against the clerk that not only is he disloyal to the administra tion, but that he stands recorded as dismisse from a clerkship in the Treasury Department-for cause, within the past two or three years. Smith was in the Currency Bureau and was of the party that broke down Comptroller Hulburd during the last session. The bottom motive of the present effort is said to be to get Mr. Elair off the Claims Committee, where he is believed to stand in the way o certain classes of claims that have been pressed for several years without success. The committee is charged with the supervision of the cases re ported by the Southern Claims Commission for payment, and a report of that Commission is about to go in, covering awards to the extent of about eight hundred thousand dollars distributed among a thousand claimants, mostly small farmers in the South. These claimants fear that the removal of Mr. Blair from the committee during the short session will endanger their appropriation, as Mr. Blair is the only member thoroughly familiar with the claims now going on, and able to explain and support them before the Hopse. It is known that Mr. Blair was ready to go on Monday, but, after the action of the House that day on the offered resignation of General Banks, he determined to resist the outside pressure

to put him out of his chairmanship. Land for French Exiles.

Congress, having in years past donated lands to political exiles, an effort will be made to secure a grant for the patriotic exiles from Alsace and Lor raine, recently arrived here.

The House to-day, after prayers by a Boston min-

ister, took up Mr. Dawes' bill to allow Boston a drawback on nearly all the articles which will help to rebuild the burned district. After some discussion from the lumber Congressmen from little lecture from Judge Niblack, of Indiana, on the suggestive ideas of reduced tariffs generally for an impoverished people, and a neat reparted and rejoinder between Dawes and Niblack, the bill passed, and Boston is to rise by Congressional aid Donglass' Internal Revenue Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee this morning support of his proposed Internal Revenue bill, the provisions of which have heretofore been published. The Credit Mobilier Investigation Committee has notyet met, owing to the ausence of General Banks, one of its members, who has not yet re-

urned from New York. The House Committee on Appropriations this moraing heard Governor Cooke and A. R. Shepherd, Vice President of the Board of Public Works, in ad vocacy of the reimbursement of the District of Co lumbia for street improvements made by the Board

in front of government property. The French Spoliation Hill.

Cameron is endeavoring to have the French Spo liation bill considered in the Senate next week and he hopes that it can be enacted. It simply validity of the claims.

Pomerov's Temperance Tactics.

Pomeroy gave himself a lift with his temperance constituents in Kansas to-day by introducing a bill prohibiting the manufacture, sale and importation f liquor in the Territories and in this District. He regards his re-election as certain.

The Pacific Mail Company Asking

Exclusive Privilege.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has applied o the Treasury Department for permission to run a large English steamer between New York and Asomwall upon the same conditions as an American built vessel could be run. The company represented that there is a large accumulation of freighat Aspinwall, part of it from the South Pacific coast and Central America and the rest from San Francisco, and that no suitable American vessels can be chartered to convey the freight to New application on the ground that under the law the traffic between Aspinwall and New York is regarded as a part of the coasting trade, from which foreign-built vessels are excluded. Our New Minister to Russin.

The nomination of jovial ex-Speaker Orr, of South Carolina, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia gives great satisfac

tion except to a few disappointed officeseeking carpet-baggers. The first diplomatic representative sent to Russia by the United States was Rufus King, who was commissioned to the Emperor Paul in 1799. Since then John Quincy Adams, Bayard, of Delaware; Middleton, of South Carolina; Randolph, of Virginia; Buchanan, of Pennsylvania; Seymour, of Connecticut; Applef Maine, and a score of less distinguished men have represented the United States at St. Petersburg. The salary is \$17,500 per annum in

Politicians.
The President has been asked to exercise his power in behalf of Senator Spencer's re-election to the United States Senate. He informed the dele gation of Alabama scrub politicians who called upon him to-day that he had neither the desire nor intention of interfering with State matters. Senate alone was the judge of whether the creden. tials of the person claiming to be selected entitled him to his seat.

The President and party returned to Washington this morning. Quite a large number of visitors called at the White House during the day, the majority of whom desired to pay their respects.

Nominations by the President. The President to-day sent to the Senate the fol-

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:—

Ward Hunt, of New York, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to succeed Justice Nelson, resigned.

J. L. Orr, of South Carolina, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.

B. F. Gill, of lowa, to be Pension Agent at Des Moines, lowa: also a large number of nominations of various civil and military officers appointed during the recess, of which the following are the most important:—S. F. Phillips, to be Solicitor General, vice Bristow; G. W. Fairman, Postmaster of Philadelphia, vice Bingham; Lucien Hanley, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for New York; Brigadier General Irwin McDowell to be Major General; H. Knowles to be Justice of the Supreme Coffrt of Montana Territory.

United States District Attorneys—A. J. Tempier, for the Western district of Indiana; William Patrick, for the Eastern district of Missour; H. H. Wells, Jr., for Eastern Virginia; William Pound, for Dakota Territory.

United States Marshale,—W. A. S. Button, for

Western Arkansas; E. B. Rawson, for Southern Florida; J. H. Burdick, for Dakota Territory.

The Murderer, Barney Wood Barney Wood, the murderer of Mr. Cheeseman will be executed to-morrow, to which date he had been respited. The prisoner is in a condition of complete collapse and it is feared will have to be carried on a chair to the scaffold.

Fred Douglass with New York's Vote in His Pocket.
Fred Douglass visited the Capitoi to-day, and calling on Anthony, now President pro tem, of the

Senate, he formally presented, in accordance with law, the electoral vote of the State of New York. The Tehnantepec Canal Report. Complaint is made that the report of the 'Fe huantepec Interoceanic Canal, made over a year ago, has not been permitted to see the light. Descriptive Certificates or Temporary

Ship's Papers Required. Collectors issuing temporary marine papers to a vessel are hereafter required to furnish descriptive certificate of the temporary papers to the collector of the vessel's home port, and to send a duplicate with the quarterly returns to the Treasury Department, in order that the vessel's record may be kept complete at her home port and on the Treasury

Treasury Balances.

Balance in the Treasury at the close of business to-day :- Currency, \$6,154,480; special deposit of posit, \$25,185,000; coin, \$69,634,240; coin certificates, \$20,372,400.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SEWATE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1872.

THE ENTERING WEDGE OF PROBLETTION. Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas, presented peti

tions from the citizens of New York for a prohibitory liquor law applicable to the District of Colum-

Messrs, Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y.; Scott, (rep.) of Pennsylvania, and SUMNER, (lib.) of Massachu setts, presented similar petitions.

Mr. LEWIS, (rep.) of Va., introduced a bill

Mr. WRIGHT, (rep.) of Iowa, introduced a bill to extend the time for the construction of the railroad from McGregor to the west end of O'Brien county, Iowa.

Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a biff for the construction of a Court House and Post Office

the construction of a Court House and Post Office at Grand Rapids, Mich. Mr. Logas, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a bill to fa-cil tate the administration of justice.

Mr. Lower, (tell) with their rank and pay.

Mr. Scott, (rep.) of Pa., offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate a list of the officers of the regular army who have been retired under the provisions of the act of 1866, and a statement of the actual rank held by them in the regular army and in the volunteer army, and of the rank held by them when wounded and the rank and pay on which they have been retired and also a list of those who have applied to be retired under the act of 1872, with their rank and pay.

COLD WATER IN THE TERRITORIES.

COLD WATER IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas, introduced a bil to prohibit the manufacture, importation, or sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia and the other Territories.

and the other Territories.

THE APRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate any information he may have in regard to the existence of the slave trade upon the coast of Africa, and the action, if any, taken by the British government for its suppression. Agreed to.

TROOPS IN ARKANSAS.

Mr. RICE, (rep.) of Ark., moved to take up the resolution offered by him on Monday requesting the President to communicate the grounds upon which United States troops are to be sent to Arkansas, if they are to be sent.

Arkansas, if they are to be Arkansas, if they are to be sent.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., hoped the Senator
would not press the resolution now. It was im-

portant in its purpose and very extraordinary in its form, and it ought to be referred to a commit

Its form, and it ought to be referred to a committee and carefully considered, because it provided
that the Senate should take the unprecedented
step of calling the President to account for the exercise of his constitutional functions as Commander-in-Chief of the army.

Mr. Rice denied that the resolution was
intended to reflect upon the President in any
way. He had two objects in offering it; first, to
get information on which to base another resolution; and, second, to let the people of Arkan-as
understand that if troops were sent there they
were sent only for the purpose of maintaining the
law. Before offering the resolution he had conversed with the President, and he assured him that
if troops should be sent it would be for that purpose alone; but he wished to have this officially anderstand it.

Mr. CLAYTON, (sep.) of Ark, said there was a

derstand it.

Mr. CLAYTON, (rep.) of Ark., said there was a large military establishment in Arkansas—an arsenal and barracks—to which it had been customary to send troops, and therefore it was not at all likely that the people would be surprised or alarmed if troops were sent there now.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he had objected to this resolution simply because of its form and without any design to prevent the Senator (Rice) from obtaining any necessary information.

any necessary information.

Mr. Rick said that Mr. Edmunds might modify the form of the resolution so as to make it unobjection-able. The motion to take up the resolution was

able. The motion to take up the resolution was lost.

THE ILLNESS OF MR. SUMNER.

Mr. SUMNER said, as the Senate was about to reorganize its committees, he must ask, in obedience to the instructions of his physician, to be excused from service on any committee. He made the request with great regret.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION POTPLE.

Mr. CAMERON, (rep.) of Pa., gave notice that at an early day he would call up the bill in relation to the French spohation claims.

ENDOWSENT AND SUPPORT OF COLLEGES.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., called up the bill to provide for the further endowment and support of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts and the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes, &c. He read a long address in support of the bill, in which he argued that science and the arts ought to take precedence of the classics in the education of American youth, and that the liberal endowment of these colleges would be one of the most powerful means of promoting intelligence and virtue among all the people and developing the resources of the whole country.

At the conclusion of his address the further consideration of the bill was postponed for a week and then, on motion of Mr. Epmunds, (rep.) of Vt., the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1872, Bills were introduced and referred as follows :-

By Mr. WHEELER, (rep.) of N. Y .- At request, to incorporate a banking association, with a capital of \$100,000,000, under the style of "The Governor and Managers of the Exchequer of the United States of America."

By Mr. L. MYERS, (rep.) of Pa.-Giving the widow of General Meade a pension of \$2,000 a year. By Mr. HARRIS, (dem.) of Va .- To amend the Tariff act, so as to permit farmers and planters to

sell leaf tobacco without restrictions and to modify the law imposing a tax on retail dealers in leaf

the law imposing a tax on retail dealers in leaf tobacco.

By Mr. Taffe, (rep.) of Neb.—To sell certain public lands to the Republican Valley Railroad Company.

THE BOSTON SUFFERERS.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of sufferers by fire in Boston, allowing a drawback on all materials imported into the port and district of Boston and Charleston to be used and actually used in the construction and completion of buildings erected on the sites of buildings destroyed in the fire of the 9th and 10th of November last, such chawback to be also allowed on imported goods in warehouse on the day that the act goes into effect; the act to be in operation for one year. He briefly explained and advocated the bill, stating that it corresponded with the like bill for Chicago last session, save that it did not, as that bill did, except lumber.

Mr. Peters, (rep.) of Me, remarked that, al-

lumber.

Mr. Peters, (rep.) of Me, remarked that, although the district he represented would suffer by the admission of lumber tree of duty, and although the city of Bangor, in his district, lost, through its insurance companies, more in proportion than Boston did, he would not make any opposition to

Hoston did, he would not make any opposition to the bill.

Mr. Conger, (rep.) of Mich., said that, following the lead of the gentieman from Maine (Mr. Peters), he would not antagonize the bill in the interest of the lumber-producing States. Still, he thought with the same propriety that manufactured goods, such as are produced in Massachusetts, might be admitted free of duty in Michigan.

Mr. Dawss replied that the two cases were very different in principle. The difference lay in the misiortune which justified the bill.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Lynch, of Me.; Maynard, of Tenn.: Farnsworth, of Ill., and Nitolack, of Ind.

The bill was then passed unanimously.

Mr. Sargenr, (rep.) of Cal., introduced a bill to amend the Internal Revenue laws by provioing for stamps for thirds, beer kegs.

stamps for thirds, beer kegs.

Mr. Platr, (rep.) of Va., introduced a bill to amend the Bankruptcy act.

The House then, at one o'clock, resumed the consideration of the bill providing for ten sloops of

Mr. THE TEN WAR VESSELS BILL DEBATE.

Mr. POTTER, (dem.) of N. Y., contended that it was not practicable for small vessels of from five to six hundred tons to carry ten guns of the large calibre. He therefore assumed that the description of vessels as given by the chairman of the Naval

Committee (Mr. Scofield) was not correct, but that the statement of Mr. Platt, that they were to be from filteen hundred to two thousand tens burden, was nearer the mark. It so, such vessels should not be called "small." A 2,000 ton vessels was not a small, but a large one; and it would require vessels of that size to carry was not a small, but a large one; and it would require vessels of that size to carry ten guns of large calibre. Such vessels could not be ouilt for anything like the sum indicated. A commercial vessel of 2,000 clone, of superior quality and of high speed, costs in England from £70,000 to £80,000, and would cost in the United States at least \$400,000. Such a vessel for war purposes would cost here from \$500,000 to \$1,000.000. His information agreed entirely with the statement of Mr. Randall that the actual cost of the vessels would approach for each one of them a million deliars. He contended, therefore, that the House had a right to much better information than it had received on this subject, and to have a matured plan submitted to it for the creation of a navy before it was called upon to vote for this bill.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., argued that the gentlemen from Maine (Mr. Hale) and from Pennsylvania (Mr. Scoffeld) had confessed that the plan cach offered for building ships was vicious; one distrusted private contracts as jobs, the other the navy yards as prodigal and wasteful. Both plans bad, which shall we choose? Both gentlemen have not laid stress enough on the mischiefs that require reform. THE NAVY YARDS NEED KRPORM, especially as to employes and politics. Who shall now reform the acknowledged jobbery of private contracts? Did the elections reform the very unit in not starvation? He favored the experiment of building three by each, made with every provise and restriction to guard against prodigality and corruption. He saud that but little work was done in the navy yards, yet congress appropriated millions last year for them.

in the many yards, yet congress appropriated millions last year for them. As this bill was not framed on a general plan, as it was an immediate makeshift, and as something ought to be done, he favored reducing the humber of sloops to six, and to experiment with a less sum until more information and a better plan is given.

Mr. Brek, dem.) of ky., stated his reasons for opposing the bill. Congress had appropriated annually for the last furee years over twenty millions, and yet the navy had no ships—no new ones. They were all worthiess, although twice as much money was spent than was spent at a time when the country had a navy that was efficient. Where was all the money gone? Besides, there had been 471 ships sold in the last five years—sold in ways that Congress knew nothing of. He did not know but that these ten vessels would be declared unfit for service and sold again before they were built a year. He had information that ships had been sold for \$19,000 in the course of a week.

Mr. Kerr, dem.) of Ind., advocated the postponement of the bill on the ground that the subject. THE REFORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WAS extremely and disreputably devoid ofsuch information as Congress had a right to expect. There was in it a total lack of detailed and intelligent information on the subject. He opposed the bill because this country did not aspire to be a great naval power. It would be inconsistent with its policy and casendary of the subject of the proposed the bill because this country did not aspire to become either a great military or great naval power. The army and navy were now on a peace footing, and, in his judgment, they could be still more reduced with advantage. The security of the United States against all dangers from without was to be found not in a great standing army or navy, but was to be looked for and did to-day most effectually exist in what might be called the concrete power to a might principles to a spire to be earlied to the formatio

that object more than any other that these vessels were required.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs.

L. Myers, Lynch and Hale, the latter detending the Navy Department from the aspersions cast upon it.

Mr. Scoffeld, (rep.) of Pa., Chairman of the Naval Committee, closed the discussion. He advocated the bill and opposed the amendment requiring half the vessels to be built in private ship yards. He stated that eight of those vessels could be put to-morrow in course of construction in the navy yards—four of wood and four of iron. All of them could be constructed in the navy yards sooner than they could be in private yards. The navy yards had now all the machinery, all the than they could be in private yards. The havy yards had now all the machinery, all the officers, the foremen, the superintendents and a portion of the laborers, who were being paid all the time, so that in point of fact the building of these vessels at the navy yards would take less money out of the Treasury than if they were built at private yards. He ridiculed the demagogism of members who voted for the Eight-Hour law in the government workshops and wno now alleged as a reason for giving these vessels out on contract that the workmen in the navy yards only labored eight hours a day while in private yards they worked ten hours. He also ridiculed the position of the Philadelphia members who, after all their operations in favor of establishing a great navy yard on League Island, now that they had it there wanted to have ships built not there, but in private ship yards.

League Island, now that they had it there wanted to have ships built not there, but in private ship yards.

Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., remarked that if one of these vessels was to be built at the League Island Navy Yard the youngest member of the House would never see it completed, because no appropriations had ever been made to supply the yard with machinery.

Mr. Scopield—And with such advocates as my colleague not only he but his children will be buried before League Island Navy Yard will be completed, if he comes in one year and says that a navy yard is absolutely necessary, and comes in the next year and says, "It is a very good thing to have, but you must go to a private yard if you want to have a ship built." (Laughter).

Mr. Garfield, (rep.) of Ohio, offered an amendment, providing that no contract or order for the construction of these vessels shall be made until full detailed estimates are submitted to Congress and appropriations made therefor.

Mr. Sargent, (rep.) of Cal., opposed Mr. Garfield's amendment as postponing the matter for another year, and advocated the passage of the bill as reported.

Mr. Shellabarger, (rep.) of Ohio, favored the construction of vessels carrying less than six guns, and slated on the authority of the Secretary of the

Mr. SHELLABARGER, (rep.) of Ohio, favored the construction of vessels carrying less than six guns, and stated on the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury that there had not been during this administration a single case where a naval vessel had been at all effective in enforcing the neutrality laws, but that in every such instance resort had to be had to vessels in the revenue cutter service, and he feared the house was about to commit the mistake of authorizing the construction of too large vessels.

be had to vessels in the revenue cutter service, and he feared the house was about to commit the mistake of authorizing the construction of too large vessels.

Mr. LEONARD MYERS, (rep.) of Pa., advocated the bill of the Committee, urging the immediate necessity of strengthening our Navy. He illustrated its inadequacy to protect our commerce and the rights of American citizens abroad, stating that we are absolutely unable at present to replace in our foreign squadrons several of the ships which had been sent home as unseaworthy. Much of this was occasioned by the haste with which we had to build and buy during the war. The live oak of Florida and Georgia could not then be reached, and all of our timber was unseawored. This bill gave full authority to the Secretary to build these ten sloops. No doubt six or seven of them would be built at our navy yards, and those of iron could be built—at least two of them—at the navy yards: but it would still be at the option of the Secretary to build several of them at private yards. This discretion he was willing to give; but, above all, he wanted the ships to be built, and it would be a subject of congratulation that this necessary project would give employment to thousands of skilled mechanics and laborers.

The House then proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments.

Mr. Hale's amendment requiring half the number to be built in private ship yards was agreed to—yeas, 77: nays, 55.

An amendment offered by Mr. Banks to modify the provision in regard to guns, so as to make it read "not exceeding ten guns," was agreed to.

Mr. Garpield's amendment, requiring plans and estimates to be reported to Congress and an appropriation made before the work is commenced, was also agreed to.

Mr. Cox's amendment, reducing the number of vessels to be constructed from ten to six, was also agreed to yeas 104, nays 67.

The bill as thus amended was then passed.

A motion to adjourn to Monday was made and deleated.

The House then, at ten minutes to four P. M. adjourned.

eleated. The House then, at ten minutes to four P. M.

MASONIC.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 5, 1872. The Grand Lodge of Masons of Alabama, which has been in session here during the week, has ad-

THE STANLEY-LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.

The Piret Appearance of the Revald F1of the Quest for David Livingstone. Mr. Henry M. Stanley told again last evening in Plymouth church the story of the HERALD expedition in Africa and its successful culmination in the nding of the bero and explorer, Livingstone. Nearly all that he said had, of course, been already

narrated in the columns of the journal to whose but it gained added interest when repeated by the tips of the gallant gentleman himself, who is one of its two conspicuous figures. And it may be said further that Mr. Stanley showed a marked improvement upon his last effort upon the platform. Yesterday the HERALD gave bim a few seasonable and kindly hints as to the tastes and literary appetites of an American audience, and he has at once acted upon our counsel. Discarding his manuscript, he last night simply talked to his audience, instead of declaiming to them, as he had done previously, and the natural and necessary result was that he succeeded infinitely better in amusing was that he succeeded infinitely better in amusing and instructing his hearers. That he has much to say worth distening to need not be said, for who could pierce the very heart of Africa, with eyes and ears open, without bringing home with him stories of strange ensoms and beautiful scenery and uncouth peoples such as could be woven into a very fairy tale of marvellous and absorbing interest? But the style and mannier of a lecture have as much to do with its success as its matter, and in these respects we have said twice already that Mr. Stanley was hitherto somewhat wanting, although his personal friends know well that when the occasion inspires him he is a vivid and magnetic speaker. Last night, however, he redeemed his character with the public, and he spoke as well as he has written. He also ventured to tell in this one lecture the complete history of his successful guest, and this will only persevere in the style he has now ad may become one of our most

THE DIAGOND SWINDLERS.

How the Arizona Lands were Salted with European Gems-The So-called "Stanton Ruby" worth \$100.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5, 1872. Lent will shortly present to the Diamond Executive Committee a full account of the transactions of himself, Harpending, Raiston, McClellan and others from first to last with Arnold, Slack and Janin. It is understood that the name of the who made the confession of man swindle is Cooper, of this city. gems were purchased in Europe and displayed here. Arneld, Stack and Cooper realized 50,000, with which they bought more genis in Europe and salted the ground with them, and then took Janin to the place and picked up diamonds for him. The latter's first report was made, and on the strength of that Lent, Harpending and others invested in the stock. Detectives are on

others invested in the stock. Detectives are on the look out for the swindlers.

The famous Stanton ruby, which has been represented to be worth \$250,000, was tested to-day by lapidaries and proved to be a soft garnet, worth about one hundred dollars.

Later advices state that Messrs. Harpending, Rubery and Maurice Dore have testified before the Executive Committee of the Mining Company investigating the diamond swindle. Harpending said he went to London in 1871, thence to Paris; he started for home in April, 1872, in company with Rubery, Hill, Lent and Fargo; they held a consultation with Mr. Barlow, in New York, about the diamond, fields, and it was decided that a party should go from Denver to the fields; Slack and Arnoid went, taking Janu as an expert; Arnold got lost, but was finally found; at Diamond Mesa, near the Bome Mountains, in three minutes, Harpending picked up a large number of diamonds. They staked the ground and returned to San Francisco, leaving Rubery in the field. Janin had 1,000 snares, which he sold to Lent and Harpending for \$40,000. The total value of shares soid here was \$230,000. One man, whose name is withheld, makes a clean breast of the swindle and names all the parties concerned. The matter will go to the Grand Jury to-day.

THE RESIGNATION OF JUDGE NELSON.

Letter from Secretary Fish. The Cooperstown (N. Y.) Freeman's Journal publishes the following letter from Secretary Fish o Judge Nelson, touching the retirement of the latter from the bench of the Supreme Court

Cooperstown is the place of residence of Judge Nelson:— Washington, Nov. 30, 1872.

My Dear Judge —I have just now received your letter of the 28th, enclosing your resignation as an associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and cannot allow the formality of an official acknowledgment to go without the expression of my personal regret that the time has come when you feel it your right to seek the repose to which an honored ocurse entities you, and that it falls to me to fill the paper which is to terminate your connection with the highest Court of the country, and to separate you from the administration of justice, to which for half a century you have contributed an amount of patient labor and of learning and a purity, dignity and impartiality which have commanded the confidence esteem and admiration of

amount of patent and the partiality which have commanded the confidence, esteem and admiration of
an entire nation and the acknowledgment of
purists in other lands.

Thanks, my dear Juage, for your congratulations
on the result of the treaty, to whose negotiation
you contributed so much learning and wisdom. It
has had a "hard run" on both sides of the ocean
since it was launched, on the sth of May, 1871; but
it seems likely at last to vindicate Itself and to
find a quiet resting place in the security and confidence which it gives to two nations whose passions it has calmed.

dence which it gives to two hardes whose pas-sions it has calmed.

May years of tranquil and happy life be yours, my dear Judge, and allow me to subscribe myself, very sincerely, your friend,

HAMILTON FISH.

Hon. Samuel Nelson, Cooperstown, Otsego

PRESIDENT GRANT AN LL. D.-INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE. THE UNIVERSITY TO PRESIDENT GRANT.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 26, 1872. J

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the Unit
States:—

States:SiR-I have the honor to transmit herewith the Sir.—I have the honor to transmit herewith the diploma of the degree of Doctor of Laws, which was conferred upon you by this university at the commencement in June last, in recognition of your distinguished public services both in war and peace. In war, in preserving the integrity of the national territory and the national institutions; in peace, in strengthening the national credit, lightening the public burdens, reforming the civil service and settling by arbitration grave disputes of long standing between this country and Great Britain. I am, with profound respect, your obedient servant, CHARLES W. ELIOT, President.

THE REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 30, 1872,
CHARLES W. ELIOT, ESq., President Harvard Uni-

versity:DEAR SIR-Your very kind and complimentary Dear Sire—Your very kind and complimentary letter of the 26th inst., with the dipioma conferring on me the degree of Doctor of Laws by Harvard University, is just received. Permit me to thank the faculty of Harvard, through you, for this mark of their approval of my efforts to serve our beloved country, both in time of war and in time of peace. It will be my effort to continue to deserve that confidence.

Be assured that I shall ever hold in high esteem the parchment and your letter accompanying it as marked testimonials of that approval. With great respect, your obedient servant, U.S. GRANT.

BLOODY FEUD IN MANHATTANVILLE. In June last an old man named Martin Lyons,

Sr., employed as a switchman on the Hudson River Railroad at Manhattanville, was compelled

by Justice McQuade to furnish a bond in the sum of \$300 to keep the peace for six months. The charge against him was assault and battery, and it was preferred by another switchman named Michael Mangin. The quarrel originated in a dis pute as to the possession of a well, and the shants population of the entire neighborhood had about evenly espoused the cause of each disputant. A few days ago Lyons met Judge McQuade on the street and inquired when the bond expired. Upon learning the date it bore the Judge replied that the six months would end on Wednesday night. "All right, your Honor," said Lyons, "Jook out for me thin." The magistrate, after warning Lyons that if he was again brought before him he would be shown no mercy, passed on. Yesterday Lyons proceeded to carry his threat into execution. Procuring a pitchlork, he went to Mangin's switch and commenced a fiendish assault with his murderous weapon. Mangin defended himself as well as he could with his flag. Lyons in a short time was reinforced by his wite and son. They would certainly have killed Mangin if his cross for help had not brought the whole neighborhood to the spot. Curran Clemens, a friend of Mangin, attempted to defend him, when young Lyons drew a knife and stabbed him several times on the head and neck, nearly severing the Jugular vern. The police then interfered and arrested Lyons and his son. Both were taken before Juage McQuade and committed in default of \$1,000 each. An additional charge of felonious assault was made against Lyons, Jr., by Clemens, and ball fixed at \$2,000. Clemens' injuries are pronounced to be extremely dangerous by the surgeon who attended him. population of the entire neighborhood had about

THE REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.

His Installation as Pastor of the Church of the Disciples in the Congregatienal Denomination.

HIS ORTHODOXY ACCEPTED.

A Brilliant Array of Divines Assisting at the Ceremony-Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Storre, Jr.-The Pastor Charged by the Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., and the People by the Rev. Kenry Ward Beecher.

The ceremony of installing the Rev. George N. Hepworth, paster of the Church of the Disciples-took place last evening in the "Brick Church," at the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street. The use of this edifice had been kindly tendered by its congregation for that occasion.

The installation of Mr. Hepworth in the Congregational Church has a more important significance than ordinary rites of this, character. 16 finally ratifies the orthodoxy of the doctrines which he has been engaged so vigorously in preaching since the great and courageous recantation that he made about a year ago of his former faith.

HIS ORTHODOXY PROVED. On the 20th of last month the following epistle.

was sent by the Church of the Disciples to the NEW YORK, NOV. 20, 1872.
THE CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES TO THE CENTRAL CHURCH
SENDETH CHIPTOTAL

THE CRURCH OF THE DISCIPLAS TO THE CENTRAL CHURCH SENDERLI GREETING:—
BELOYED IN THE LORD—Whereas God by His providential leading has unified our hearts in Christian fellowshipe and we have solemnly covenanted that henceforth, deeping all unsoldiness and worldy justs, and consecrating ourseives, all we have and are and hope to be to the service of God, we will seek in all to honor, to glorify Highame and to advance His kingdom.

And whereas the Lord has led us to extend a unantimous invitation to Rev. George II. Hepworth, of this city to become our pastor and teacher, he having with ascordial spirit responded to our cas find accepted the same, We, therefore, invite you to meet in ecclesiastical council, by pastor and delegate, at the Brick church. Fight avenue, corner Thirty-seventh street, on Thursday, December 3, 1872, at half-past two P. M., to consider our covenant, articles of sath and church rules, and if deemed advisable, to recognize us as a Church of Christy also to examine the pastor of the church and to assist in this installation is found worthy of your fellowship in the Gospel.

Gospel. Wishing you grace, mercy and peace, we remain yours in Christ Jesus, BI Jesus,
HENRY C. HOUGHTON, M. D.,
JAMES W. RANNEY, M. D.,
COMMILTER
UILLIAM G. STEILLING,
R. P. HERRICK,
Committee of
the Society.

The Ecclesiastical Council invited to meet and examine the Rev. George H. Hepworth regarding his religious beliefs and experiences was composed following pastors from the following churches, with also lay delegates, whose names are omitted:-

THE CHRISTIAN COUNCIL.

Church of the Pitgrims, Brooklyn, the Rev. E. S. Storre, D. D., paster; Plymouth church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, bastor; Clinton avenue church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Hilliam I. Buddington, D. D., paster; Brooklyn, the Rev. Hilliam K. Scudder, D. D., pastor; Brodway Tabernacle, New York city, the Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., pastor; Hardem church, New York city, the Rev. S. B. Virgin, pastor; First church, Jersey City, N. J., the Rev. G. B. Wilcox, pastor; First church, Orange Valley, N. J., the Rev. George B. Bacon, pastor; First church, Jewark, N. J., the Rev. William B. Brown, pastor; Shawmut church, Boston, Mass., the Bev. E. B. Webb, D. D., pastor; Congregational church, Wattington, D. C., the Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., pastor, and also the Revs. S. B. Tyng, Jr., D. D.; James O. Marray, D. D.; Thomas Aradiage, D. D.; John Hall, D. D.; Thomas O. Hastings, D. D.; Robert R. Booth, D. D., they D.; Henry M. Sicors, D. D.; Benjamin N. Martin, D. D.; James McCob, D. D., hav Paimer, D. D.; A. R. Chapp, D. D.; Hannes M. Ludiow, D. D.; L. Smith Hobart and William Reid.

The council met yesterday and Dr. Baddingten THE CHRISTIAN COUNCIL.

The council met yesterday and Dr. Buddington before them and was examined at great length and with great severity. His orthodoxy being by the result made apparent, the unanimous vote was that he be installed, as he had requested, and heartily welcomed into the fellowship of the churches as a Christian man and a ministed taught by the Lord Jesus Christ and lea by His

spirit.
The "Brick Church" last evening was filed by

spirit.

The "Brick Church" last evening was filled by the gathering of the FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS of the eloquent and courageous clergyman, whose struggles were to be crowned by unequivocal success in the ceremony that was about to be performed. It placed the seal of authenticity upon his ministry—at least in the eyes of the world. The badience was of a brilliant and elegant character. Not only was every seat occupied, but a great many persons stood, through necessity, during the whole of the impressive exercises.

The communion table was adorned with an immense basket of flowers, most of which were white; but in the centre was a beautiful cross of flaming red. The heavy and languid fragrance of the jonquits, mingling with the more deficate odors of the roses, filled the air through all the edifice. On each side of this bouquet was a pyramid of roses, fuchias, verbenas, geraniums and candiatuft, and against the front of the pulpit stood pots of green and growing English ivy. The pulpit was surmounted by two vases of flowers, from the midst of which sprung beautiful and invarient leaves of varied eviment.

nowers, from the midst of which sprung beautiful and luxuriant tropical leaves of varied crimson and dark green. All the reverend gentleman who had attended the council during the day were present. The pretty girls and the stylish young men were strong in numbers. The ushers were dressed in claw-hammer coats and gloves and wore roses in their buttonholes.

The Rev. Dr. Buddington announced the proceedings of the Council, and the Rev. George Bacon read the journal of its session. The Rev. Dr. Martin then delivered the introductory prayer. Extracts from the fifteenth chapter of Isaiah and from the fourth and the third of Ephesians were read by the Rev. Dr. Ray Palmer.

Br. Storrs, of Brooklyn, then announced the familiar hymn:—

All hall the power of Jesus' name!

All hail the power of Jesus' nan Let angels prostrate fall; Bring forth the royal diadem, And crown him Lord of all!

And hait the power of Jesus' name!

Jet angels prostrate fall;

Bring forth the royal diadem.

And erown him Lord of all!

and it was sung with Impressive effect by the whole congregation.

Dr. STORRS' SERMON.

The Rev. Pr. Storrs then preached the sermon of the occasion, taking his text from Romans, i., 15, 16—''50 as much as in me is I am ready to preach the Gospel to you that are at Rome; for I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ; * * it is a power to every one that believeth; * * to the Jew first, and also to the Greek," He sketched the condition of the Roman world in the time of Paul. In the great system of human society it did not represent brain or heart or asthetic taste; neither art, philosophy or eloquence; but the conquering will that had subjected and dominered over nations—loving power and hating weakness. The Romans looked upon the Gospel as the meanest and weakest thing on the earth and they despised it utterly. Paul knew this and with spiendid courage struck at their pride at its root. The Gospel was the power of God working for man's salvation. It was like light, the speaker said, illuminating everything it touched. Paul's interpretation of the Gospel was that of its power, and any other would be fatal. He must have a religion that recognized the depravity of man, the atonement of sin by sacrifice and the death of the Lord, and that brings before our mental vision the great white throne. Not one that could be comortably remembered and confloatably forgotten every day in the week—there were plenty of such going every days—but a religion of power must be the religion of Paul. We ought to be as sure of its power and work as he was; but here we olten fall. The speaker thought that the voice of the New Testament seemed a very small voice indeed in the misst of the world's enterprise; yet, small as it seemed, it still had a voice in the world that was stronger than they all. We had the presage of its final victory. There was nothing harder to be done in the future than had been done in the past. L